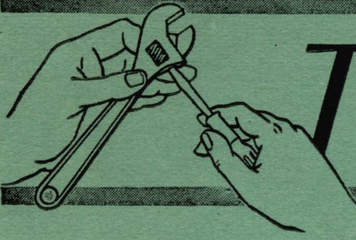


TOOL NOTES

Maintenance and Repair
Suggestions to Prolong Life of
CRESCENT TOOLS

HERE'S YOUR FILE OF CRESCENT "TOOL NOTES"

Helpful tool information covering the use, maintenance, repair and conservation of Crescent Wrenches, Pliers, Snips, Hacksaws, Screwdrivers, Cold Chisels, Punches and Nail Pullers. The Set contains 8 sheets, 8½ x 11", punched for standard 3-ring binder and stapled between serviceable covers.

Write for a copy today. For classroom and bulletin board use, sets can be furnished unstapled and without covers.

TOOL NOTES

Maintenance and Repair Suggestions to Prolong Tool Life

No. 1 HOW TO KEEP CRESCENT WRENCHES IN GOOD WORKING ORDER

● Regardless of war or shortages, a good mechanic always keeps his tools in excellent shape. Today, however, difficulty of replacement is perhaps the strongest argument for tool conservation. This is the first in a series of informative advertisements intended to help you make your "Crescent" and "Crestoloy" Tools last longer. Look for "TOOL NOTES" regularly.

With adjustable wrenches, as with most tools, abuse and neglect are the commonest cause of failure. Keep your wrenches clean . . . and oiled. Dirt or rust accumulations on the knurl or other moving part will make adjustment difficult. Don't use your wrench as a hammer . . . and don't hammer on the handle to start or "set" a nut. Never "overload" any tool. The handle length of your wrench is carefully computed to provide safe leverage at maximum opening. If you extend the handle length with a piece of pipe or tubing you are taking chances with most wrenches. The 15", 18" and 24" sizes of "Crestoloy" Wrenches (with tapered handles) have sufficient strength, however, to permit this practice.

USE YOUR WRENCH CORRECTLY

Generally speaking, the CRESCENT Wrench should be turned in the direction indicated by the arrow in the drawing. However, when nuts are being tightened or loosened in close quarters, it is permissable to use the wrench either way. That is why the jaws are at an angle to the handle. Main point to remember is to have the jaws TIGHT upon the nut being turned. If this precaution is observed, the wrench will not slip and a good, hard pull can be exerted without fear of bruised knuckles or skinned fingers.

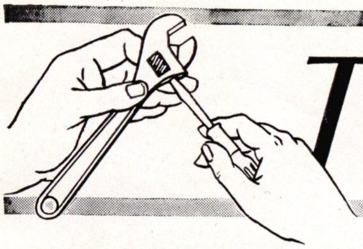
REPAIR PARTS AVAILABLE

Broken wrenches can be repaired with these Crescent Parts, sold by hardware dealers. Ask for part by name, stating the size of your wrench and whether "Crescent" or "Crestoloy" as marked on handle. Be sure to replace knurl same end to as removed, or teeth will not line up.

CRESCENT TOOLS *Give Wings to Work*

RESCENT TOOL COMPANY, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

CRESCENT TOOL CO., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



TOOL NOTES

Maintenance and Repair Suggestions to Prolong Tool Life

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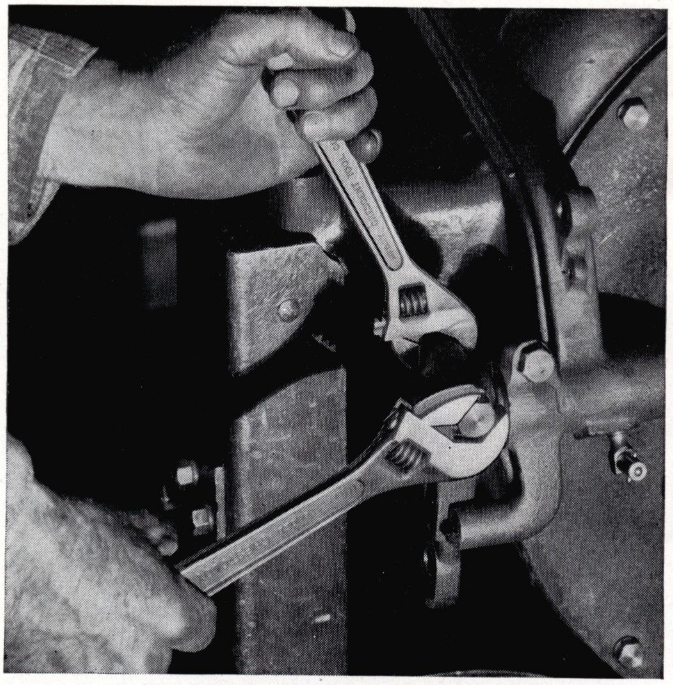

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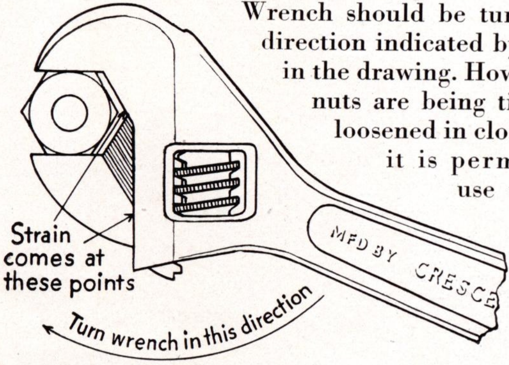

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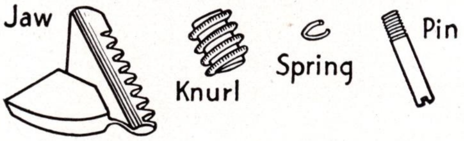
REPAIR PARTS AVAILABLE



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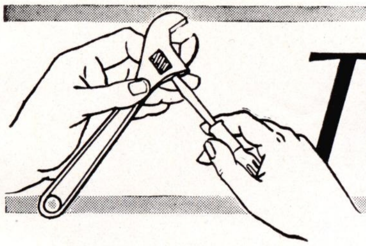
CRESCENT TOOLS
Give Wings to Work

CRESCENT TOOL COMPANY, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



TOOL NOTES

Maintenance
and Repair
Suggestions to
Prolong Tool Life

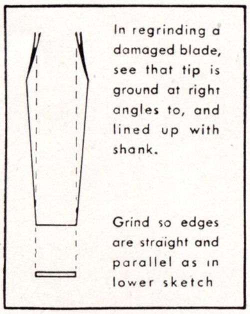
No. 2 HOW TO USE, AND KEEP CRESCENT SCREWDRIVERS IN GOOD WORKING ORDER

The common screwdriver is one of the most mistreated tools we have. You see inexperienced hands using it as a chisel, prybar, punch and, sometimes, the handle as a hammer. This kind of abuse will quickly ruin the best screwdriver made. Moral: Use screwdrivers only for the purpose for which they are made, driving screws.

USE THE CORRECT SIZE SCREWDRIVER PROPERLY

The first rule is to use the *right* size screwdriver for the job. In other words, a screw with a large head requires a large screwdriver. Don't use a small screwdriver to drive a large screw. For example, you'll quickly ruin a cabinet screwdriver if you try to drive #10 screws with it. Don't try to use one corner of a large screwdriver to sink a small screw. In this case, the screw is usually damaged.

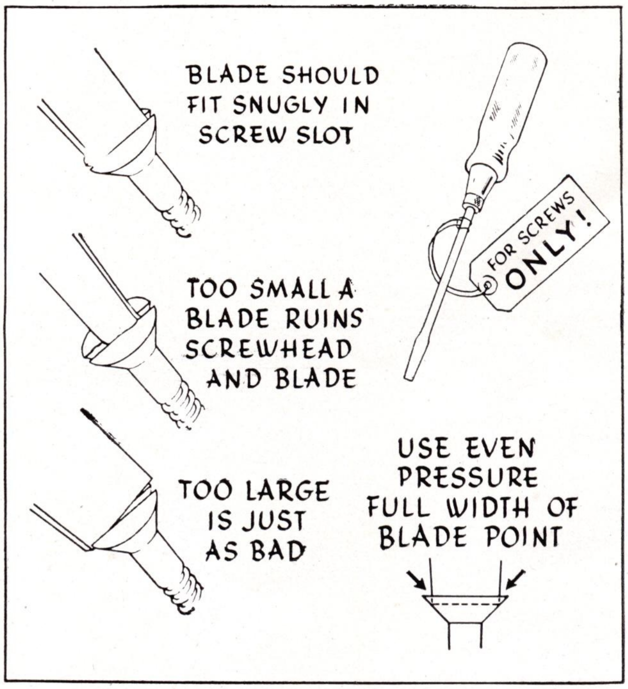
USE CARE IN REGRINDING


In regrinding a damaged blade, see that tip is ground at right angles to, and lined up with shank.
Grind so edges are straight and parallel as in lower sketch

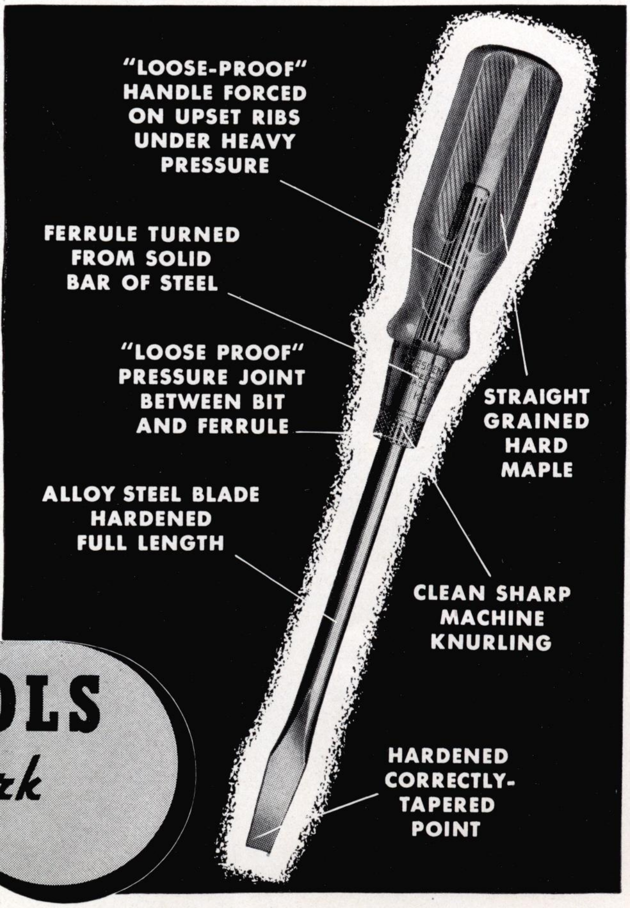
When the blade tip of a screwdriver becomes damaged, it should be re-ground to its original shape (see diagram). Grinding must be done carefully to prevent overheating and drawing the temper out of the blade.

CRESCENT FERRULES STAY TIGHT

The ferrules on Crescent Screwdrivers are turned from solid bar steel and are forced on the blade under high pressure. They will not come loose. On most types of Crescent Screwdrivers, the blade rod goes clear through the seasoned hardwood handle and can be loosened only by breaking the handle. Remember, always treat your Crescent Tools well—they're worth it.


BLADE SHOULD FIT SNUGLY IN SCREW SLOT
TOO SMALL A BLADE RUINS SCREWHEAD AND BLADE
TOO LARGE IS JUST AS BAD
USE EVEN PRESSURE FULL WIDTH OF BLADE POINT
FOR SCREWS ONLY!

CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD SCREWDRIVER

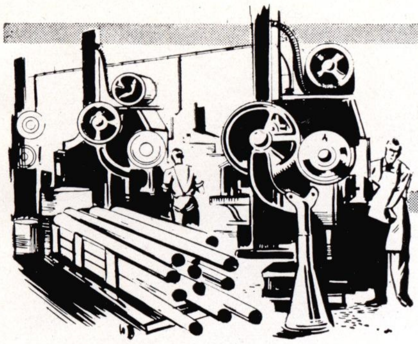

"LOOSE-PROOF" HANDLE FORCED ON UPSET RIBS UNDER HEAVY PRESSURE
FERRULE TURNED FROM SOLID BAR OF STEEL
"LOOSE PROOF" PRESSURE JOINT BETWEEN BIT AND FERRULE
STRAIGHT GRAINED HARD MAPLE
ALLOY STEEL BLADE HARDENED FULL LENGTH
CLEAN SHARP MACHINE KNURLING
HARDENED CORRECTLY-TAPERED POINT

CRESCENT TOOLS

Give Wings to Work

CRESCENT TOOL COMPANY, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

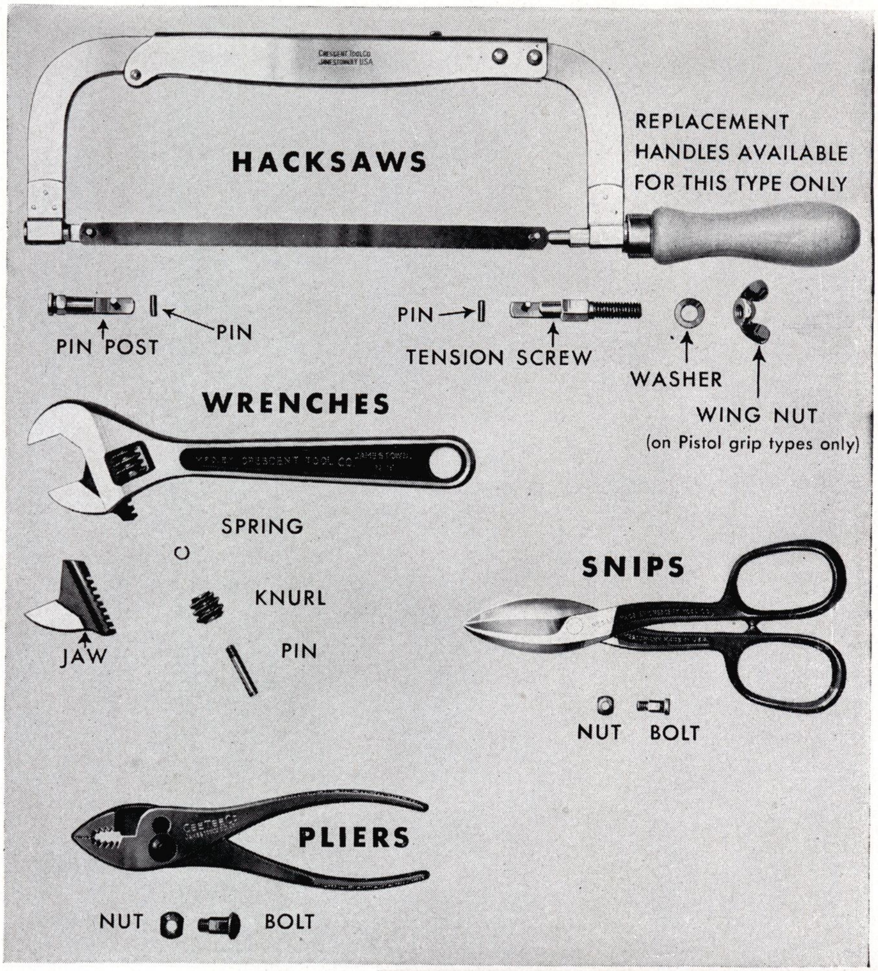
CRESCENT & CRESTOLOY WRENCHES, PLIERS, SCREWDRIVERS, SNIPS, HACK SAWS, ETC.



KEEP 'EM WORKING

No. 3 GENUINE CRESCENT REPAIR PARTS PROLONG TOOL LIFE

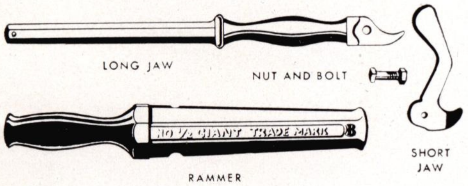
Every tool user . . . from individual mechanic to large industrial plant . . . can speed production and help the war effort by actively practicing tool conservation. With thousands upon thousands of new tools needed by our Army, Navy and Air Force, any effort which will prolong tool life now becomes doubly important.



Genuine Crescent Parts are available through Crescent jobbers in all sections of the country. The only information necessary for ordering is the name of the tool, its size or type, and the name of the part needed. Illustrations give the proper names of all parts.

In addition to the parts illustrated above, parts are also available for Crescent Nail Pullers. The illustration at left will enable you to identify the various nail puller parts. In ordering, give number of the nail puller and name the parts needed.

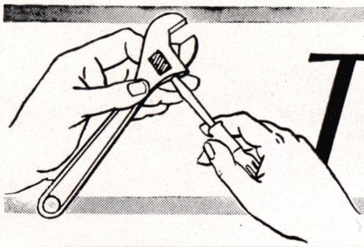
PARTS FOR NAIL PULLERS



CRESCENT TOOLS

Give Wings to Work

CRESCENT TOOL COMPANY, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



TOOL NOTES

Maintenance
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Suggestions to
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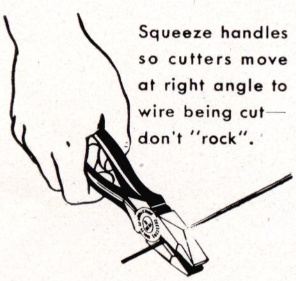
No. 4 THE USE AND CARE OF CRESCENT CUTTING PLIERS . . .

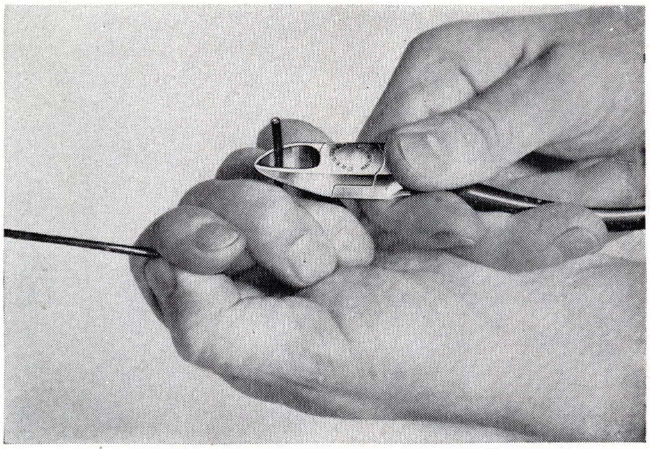
Crescent *Cutting* Pliers are made in several types to designs which are now pretty well standardized. Since the service for which these tools are intended varies, it is necessary to classify the different types somewhat in discussing their care.

"SIDE CUTTERS". This term is applied to the widely-used lineman's or electrician's type which combines a *gripping* and *cutting* tool. Design is such that the blades of the side-cutters meet, yet the gripping jaws are still open a few thousandths. Such design insures clean cutting of fine silk wire insulation. Chief precaution in using this type is to avoid any "rocking" or "prying" action in cutting thru tough material (see sketch). Don't, of course, hammer the handles or squeeze them in a vise—use a larger and heavier plier. All pliers are *hand* tools and are designed to withstand leverages resulting from the grip of the human hand. Don't expect a "side-cutter" to do the work of a "bolt-clipper"!

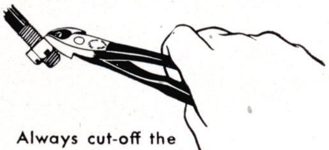


Squeeze handles so cutters move at right angle to wire being cut—don't "rock".

"LIGHT DIAGONALS". These are strictly a "cutting" plier and are used extensively by telephone and radio men, who work with the lighter gauges of insulated wire. Designed for cutting, skinning and "cleaning", they are not intended for heavy work. Large illustration above shows one of these tools being used to "skin" telephone wire.

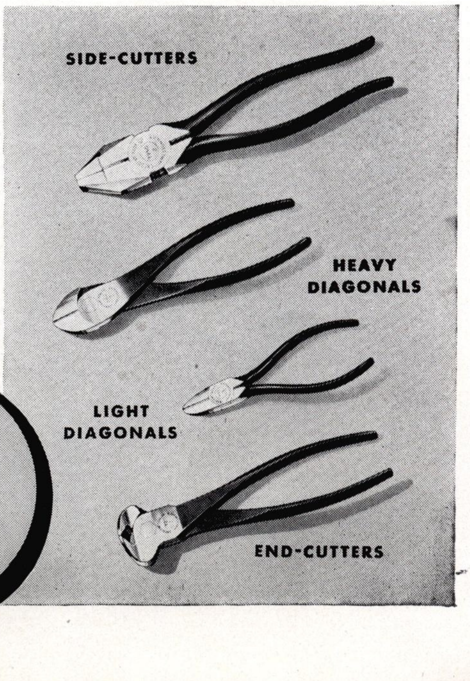


"HEAVY DIAGONALS". Basically the same type as "Light Diagonals" but of heavier construction and therefore may be used in a manner that would constitute abuse of the lighter type. When Heavy Diagonals are used for removing cotter pins, the "spread" ends of the pin must first be cut off. Prying the pin out without first doing this may damage the tool, and is definitely poor practice. After cutting the spread ends, the head of the cotter pin is then gripped and lifted out, as shown in sketch.



Always cut-off the spread ends of a cotter pin before removal with diagonal pliers.

"END CUTTERS". Also called "nippers", characteristically have a generous leverage ratio and therefore are powerful cutters. Their advantage is ability to cut close to flat surfaces. The larger and heavier patterns afford a versatile tool capable of withstanding considerable prying action. For example, a common and permissible use is withdrawing "headless" nails and pulling *finish* and *casing* nails thru trim lumber. Carpenters use this method frequently in remodeling work when "cleaning-up" old casings.



CRESCENT TOOLS
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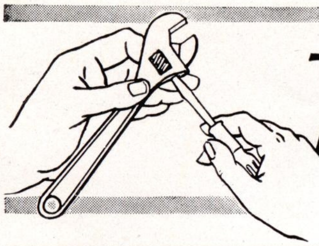
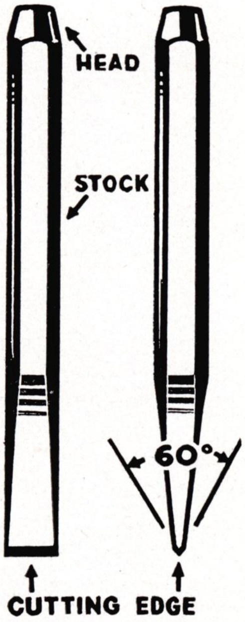


TOOL NOTES

Maintenance
and Repair
Suggestions to
Prolong Tool Life

No. 5 THE USE AND CARE OF CRESCENT COLD CHISELS AND PUNCHES



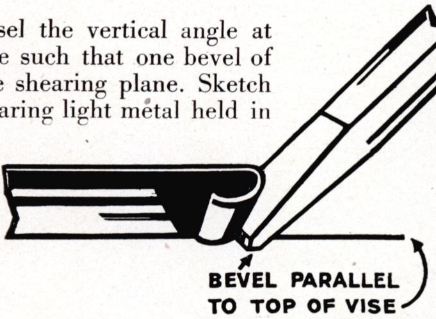
Crescent Chisels and Punches are forged from a high quality tool steel with cutting edges or points specially hardened and tempered. Heads are purposely left softer than the balance of the tool as a safety precaution to avoid chipping under hammer blows.

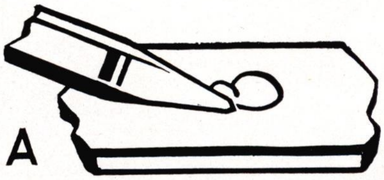
A few simple but important rules govern the use of cold chisels. First of all, cold chisels are designed to cut only metals softer than the tool itself. Hardened steel such as drill rod, hacksaw blades, etc., cannot be cut with a chisel. Use a chisel large enough for the job at hand. Use the center of the blade rather than just one point or corner. Always use a heavy hammer. Too light a hammer tends to burr the chisel head and does not sufficiently transmit the force of the hammer blow to the cutting edge.

Burrs are dangerous.
Grind them off.

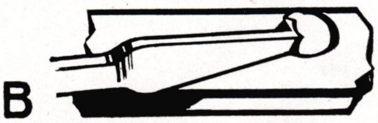
Crescent Cold Chisels are ground for average use so that the angle between the two bevel surfaces is 60°. Although a sharper point may be used for soft materials, it is recommended that this angle be maintained in re-grinding. Don't overheat the point in re-grinding or the tool will lose its temper.

When shearing with a cold chisel the vertical angle at which the tool is held should be such that one bevel of the cutting-edge is parallel to the shearing plane. Sketch below illustrates a method of shearing light metal held in a vise so that the shearing line lines up with top of vise jaw. Note the slight horizontal angle at which the chisel is held . . . the point of the chisel is nearer to you than the head.



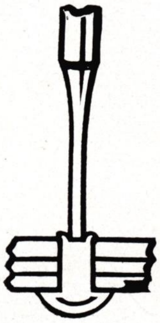


Two methods of cutting off rivet heads:
A — with flat cold chisel
B — with narrow cape chisel



Ordinary cutting with a cold chisel involves the use of an anvil or solid metal back plate. Lay the piece to be cut on the anvil and, with chisel held perpendicular to the work, strike light hammer blows at first. When an initial groove has been started hard blows with a heavy hammer should follow. Usually the piece is cut part way through from both sides and finally parted by bending back and forth at the cut.

Regarding Punches, when driving out rivets, pins, etc., use a size that almost fills the hole. A punch with too small a point may upset the end of a soft pin or rivet and make it sieze. If a punch wedges itself in a hole, don't attempt to loosen it by tapping sideways. You may bend or break the punch or force the hole out-of-round. Drive it backwards with another punch, or hammer back on the pin or rivet being removed.



In re-grinding punches, observe the same precaution to prevent overheating as mentioned for chisels above. Both Chisels and Punches are made in various designs or patterns for different uses. Always select the proper type for the job at hand. Hardware dealers can advise their customers on this subject.

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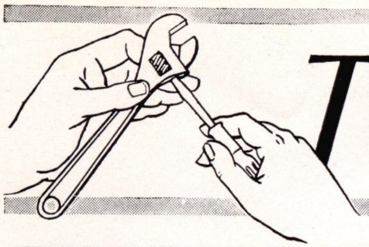

TOOL NOTES

Maintenance
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Suggestions to
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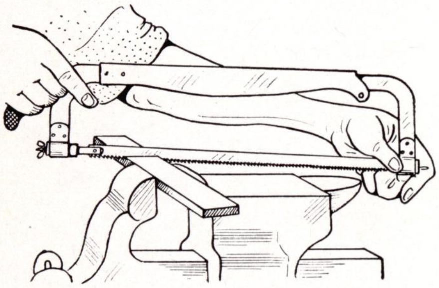
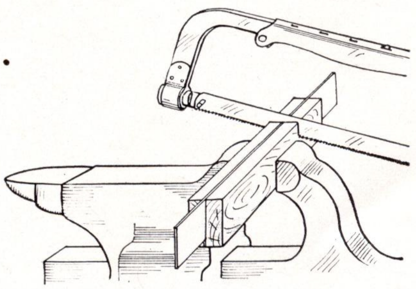
No. 6 NOTES ON USE AND CARE OF CRESCENT HACKSAWS

Hacksaw Blades are made in two general types: those hardened all over, and those having only the teeth or cutting edge hardened. In the latter type the teeth can be left harder in manufacture and therefore superior cutting qualities result.

Blades are made with a varying number of teeth per inch ranging from 14 to 32. Selection should be based upon material to be cut. Blades having 18 teeth are best for general, all 'round service including solid stock and structural shapes. For pipe and conduit, light angles and ornamental iron, a blade having 24 teeth is preferable. For thin sheet metal and light tubing, use a blade with 32 teeth to the inch.

INSERTING BLADE IN FRAME. Insert the blade with teeth pointing away from the operator and tighten so the blade is well strained, but not to the point where the pins will shear or loosen. Be sure blade is square and true in the frame. Since edge-hardened blades are flexible, they should be strained tighter than those that are *hardened all over.* After the first few strokes it is good practice to re-tighten a new blade.



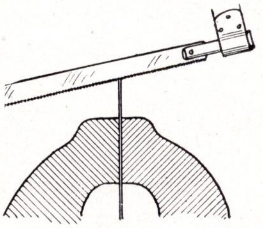


HINTS ON HACKSAW USE. Use normal care in handling the hacksaw. Don't use the frame as a hammer or pry. Make sure the material to be cut is held rigid and so placed that the maximum number of teeth engage throughout the cut. At least two teeth should be in contact with the work at all times.

Begin the cut carefully but with sufficient pressure to make the teeth cut . . . not merely *rub* on the metal. Lift the saw slightly on the return stroke to avoid dragging the teeth and thus dulling the cutting edge. Forty to fifty strokes per minute is about top speed for efficiency. For faster cutting, increase the pressure . . . not the speed.

When cutting very thin stock, a good method if conditions permit, is to clamp it between two pieces of wood and saw through the whole assembly, as illustrated above.

Never permit a condition wherein the teeth of the blade "straddle" the work. Stripped teeth are bound to result. Keep as many teeth in contact with the work as possible by changing angle of contact between blade and work; using a blade of finer pitch, or by "sandwiching" as explained above.

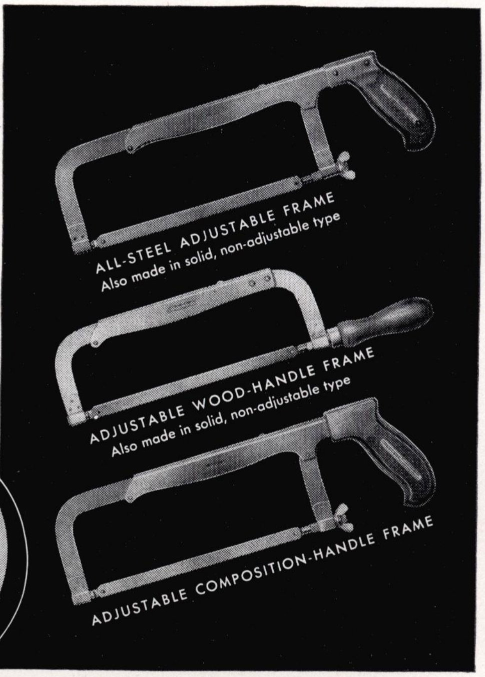


HOW TO CONSERVE HACKSAW BLADES. Breakage necessitates blade replacement much more frequently than does wear. Many blades are broken because too much pressure is applied when cutting a small surface. The concentration of pressure at a single point on the blade causes it to buckle and break. This failure occurs more readily when blade is weakly strained.

Cramping and binding causes considerable breakage that can be avoided by sawing with straight-line strokes, taking care not to tilt or cant the saw frame.

Insecurely held work, likewise, is a frequent cause of blade breakage. If the work becomes loose while cutting, the sudden binding and distortion of the blade is practically sure to cause breakage.

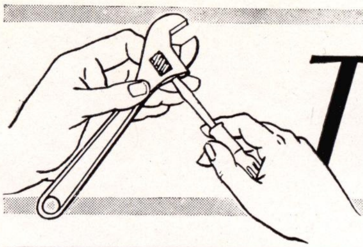
Repair Parts are available for Crescent Hacksaws.


ALL-STEEL ADJUSTABLE FRAME
Also made in solid, non-adjustable type
ADJUSTABLE WOOD-HANDLE FRAME
Also made in solid, non-adjustable type
ADJUSTABLE COMPOSITION-HANDLE FRAME

CRESCENT TOOLS

Give Wings to Work

CRESCENT TOOL COMPANY, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



TOOL NOTES

Maintenance
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Suggestions to
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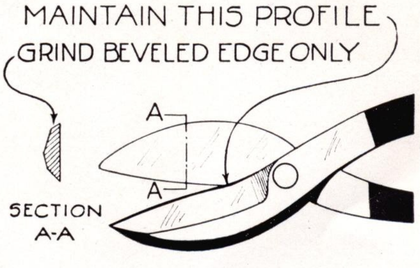
No. 7 NOTES ON USE AND CARE OF CRESCENT SNIPS

Crescent Snips are made in the four styles illustrated below. The *Standard* Pattern is the most generally used type and is designed for cutting straight lines or circles of fairly large radius. Available in 8 sizes, from 7 to 14″ overall length. The *Combination* Pattern, designed after conventional "circular cutting" types, will cut curves as well as straight lines. Made in one size only with an overall length of 12-3/4″. The *Heavy Duty* Pattern is a rugged, powerful leverage snip for heavy work. It will cut curves as well as straight lines. One size, 16-1/2″ overall length. The *Circular Cutting* Pattern is designed especially for scroll work and intricate patterns. Two sizes, 7″ and 12-3/4″ overall length.

The terms Right or Left Hand *Snips* and Right or Left Hand *Cut* are often confused. A Right Hand *Snip* has a Left Hand *Cut,* i. e. it cuts to the operator's left of the top blade, thus enabling a right-handed operator to see the line of cut. The reverse is true of Left Hand Snips. All Crescent Snips are Right Hand Snips.

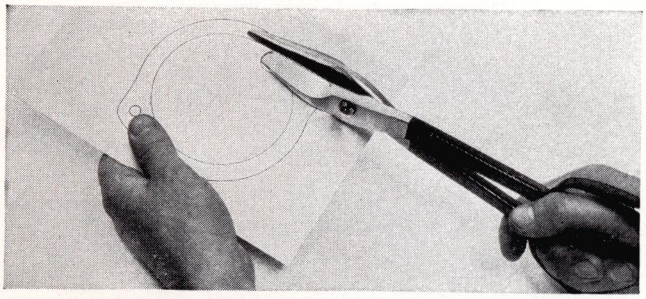


REGRINDING. The blade contour of Crescent Snips is the result of considerable research and experiment. It is so designed as to present an efficient shearing angle throughout the full length of the cutting stroke. When regrinding, it is therefore important to maintain the original blade contour. Grind only the bevel edge of the blade and only in an amount necessary to restore a clean, sharp edge.

In reassembling the blades, take care not to overtighten the bolt. This caution applies particularly to Crescent U-412 and U-416 snips. Blade tension in all Crescent Snips is attained originally by grinding (not springing) the blades to shape.

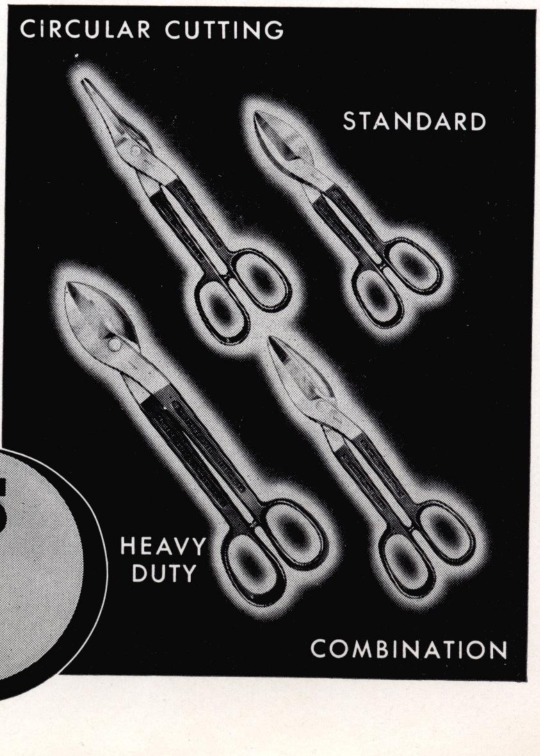
COMMON ABUSES. Overloading, by trying to cut stock beyond the capacity of the snip, or forcing the cut by hammering the handles, is poor practice. Cutting wire with snips, likewise, constitutes abuse. This is particularly true with snips having inlaid blades although since Crescent blades are solid forgings and hardened clear through they are less likely to be damaged by this practice. With intelligent use and normal care, Crescent Snips will retain their clean shearing edges for a long time. Keep joint oiled at all times. Prevent rust by occasionally wiping with oiled cloth.

REPAIR PARTS. Bolts and nuts are available for all Crescent Snips. Snip "halves" cannot be supplied as they must be made up in pairs and matched at the factory.



HOW TO USE SNIPS. First mark or scribe the work to accurately locate the line of cut. With the cutting edge of the upper blade directly on the scribed line, begin the cut with the metal well back into the throat of the snips. Stop the cut just before you reach the end of the cutting stroke and repeat the operation by taking another full "bite". If you permit the snip to cut clean through on each stroke, a burred or ragged edge will result and it is more difficult to follow a scribed line. Standard Pattern snips are best for cutting long, straight lines as the flat inside surface of the blade acts as a guide.

When making short cuts of limited length, open the jaws just far enough to permit the desired length of cut. Then cut through with one stroke to the end of the blade. To cut an inside curve, first drill or punch a hole of sufficient size to permit entry of the blade tip. Then gradually spiral out to the scribed line as indicated in the illustration above.



CRESCENT TOOLS
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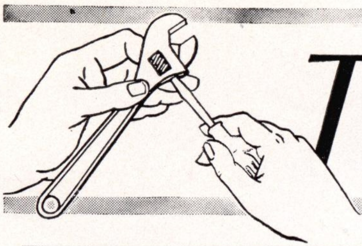
CRESCENT TOOL COMPANY, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

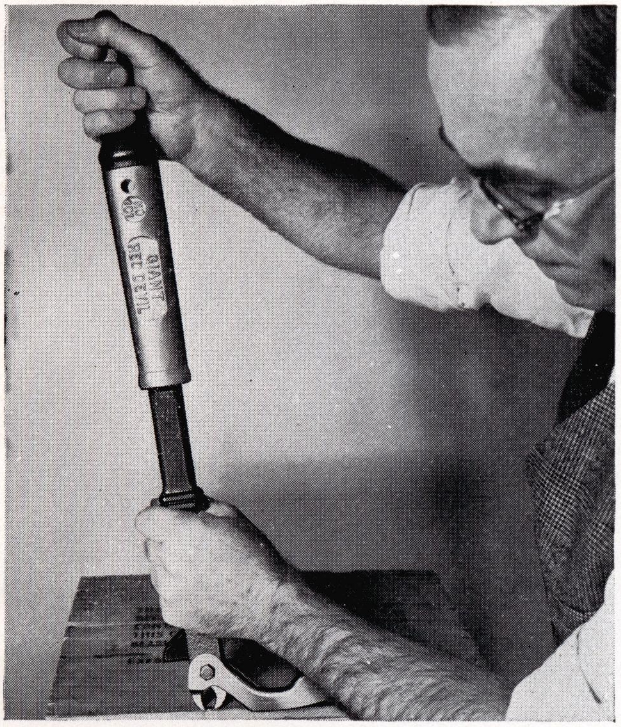


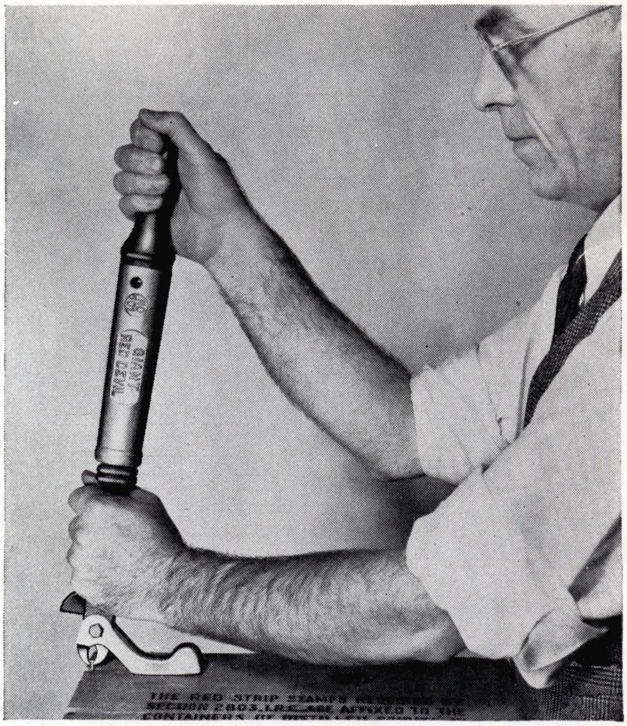
TOOL NOTES

Maintenance
and Repair
Suggestions to
Prolong Tool Life

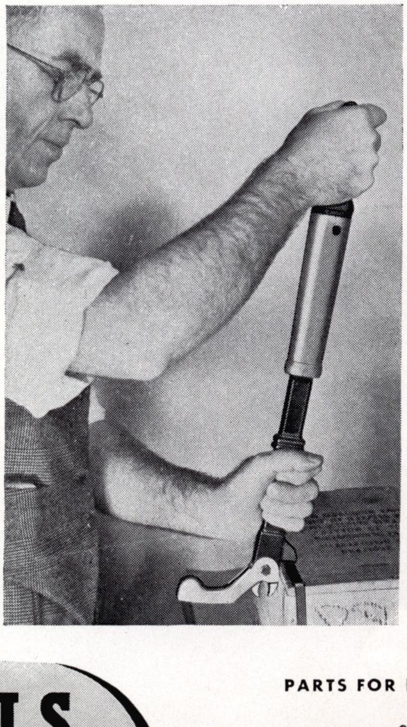
No. 8 HOW TO USE CRESCENT NAIL PULLERS

While Nail Pullers are simple tools a few tips on their proper use may be timely, considering their increased use due to accelerated industrial activity.




GIANT
RED DEVIL
THE RED STRIP STAMPS REQUIRED BY
SECTION 2803, I.R.C. ARE AFFIXED TO THE
CONTAINERS OF

● Once an operator gets the "knack" of handling a Nail Puller, surprising speed is attained. The two motions involved in withdrawing a nail blend into one continuous action with a little practice. The first step is illustrated below. With Puller held at the angle shown and jaws positioned so as to just straddle the nail head, drive the Rammer down with sufficient force to embed the jaws for a grip below the nail head. Now pull the handle toward you. The first movement closes the jaws to grip the nail and then lifts the nail out with a prying action as seen in the second illustration above and opposite. There should be no pause between the first and second operations once the operator becomes proficient. Nail Pullers work best with the width of the jaw blades *across* rather than with the grain of the wood.



Crescent's Giant Red Devil Puller, No. 101, is equipped with a strap cutter for cutting the metal strapping frequently used on packing cases. The illustration at left shows the proper method of use. This cutter is not intended for cutting wire, nor are any Crescent Nail Pullers designed for pulling spikes.

Repair Parts are available for Crescent Nail Pullers. Order by name of part and number of tool. (see below).

CRESCENT TOOLS
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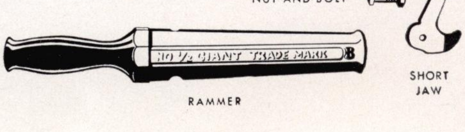
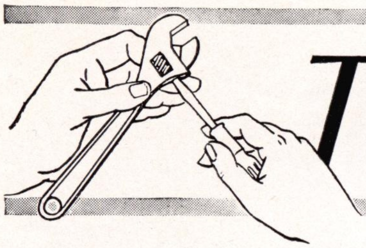
CRESCENT TOOL COMPANY, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

PARTS FOR NAIL PULLERS





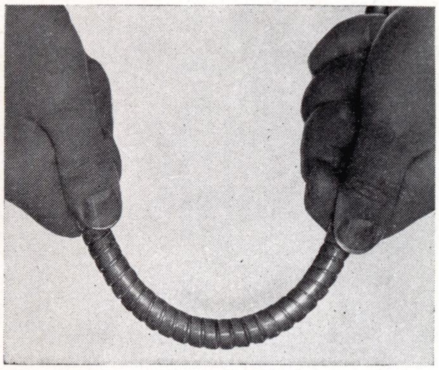
TOOL NOTES

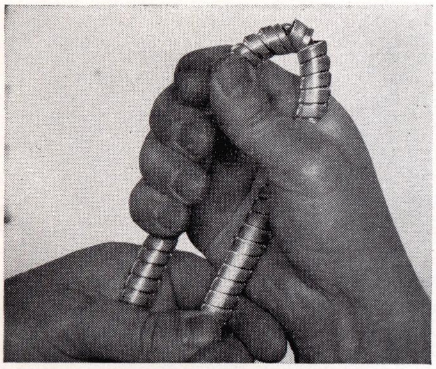
"How To Do It"
Information For
Crescent Tool Users

No. 9 HOW TO CUT BX ARMORED CABLE

Here are two methods of cutting BX Armored Cable. Both assure a workmanlike result, and save time.

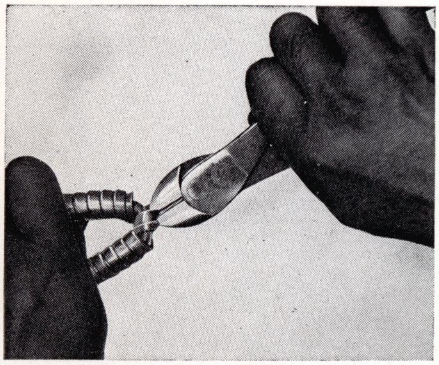
1. Grasp the cable with your hands as shown, either side of the point to be cut. Bend sharply until a spiral breaks open. Then reverse this procedure by . . .

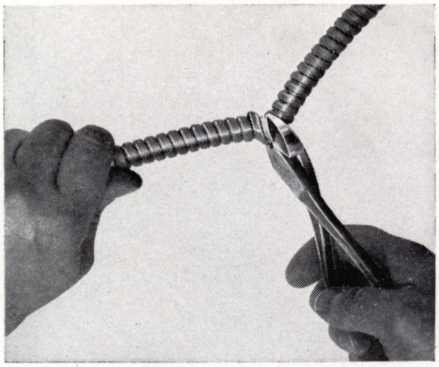




2. . . . bending the cable sharply in the opposite direction. This operation will separate a single spiral of cable. Grasp the cable close to the break and . . .

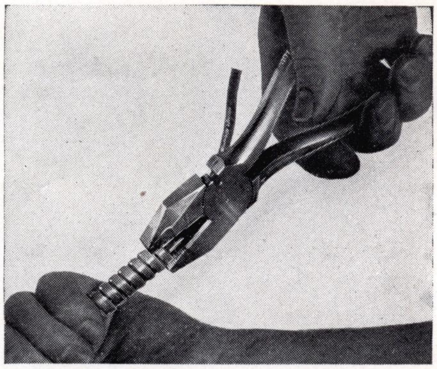
3. . . . cut the exposed and separated spiral with a pair of Crescent No. 542 Heavy Diagonal Pliers, using care not to cut the insulated wire beneath.





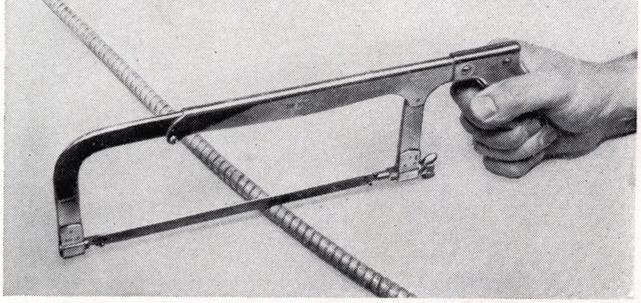
4. Now cut thru the paper insulation and wires with your Crescent Heavy Diagonal Cutters as shown. Their powerful leverage will readily sever even heavy insulated wire.

5. Last, squeeze back sharp end of the armor with a pair of Crescent's No. 1950 Linemen's Pliers and you have completed a neat, workmanlike job.



THE HACKSAW METHOD

Instead of using a pair of heavy diagonals for the first three steps, a Crescent Hacksaw may be used. Clamp the cable in a vise, and saw across one spiral at the angle illustrated below, using care not to cut the insulated wire inside. Complete the job as explained in steps 4 and 5.



CRESCENT TOOLS
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. . . including the previous 8 informative advertisements are available without charge. State whether you want them for bulletin board use or to fit a standard 3-ring binder.
Write direct to:

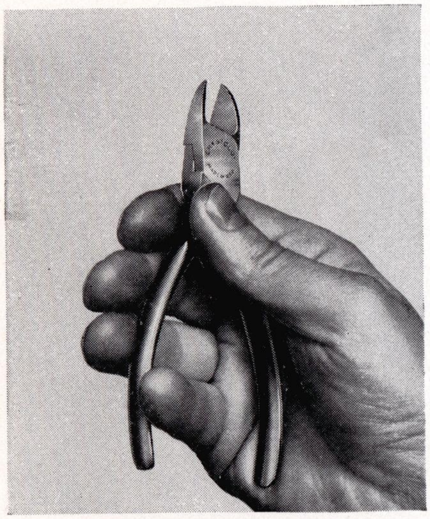
CRESCENT TOOL COMPANY
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

TOOL NOTES

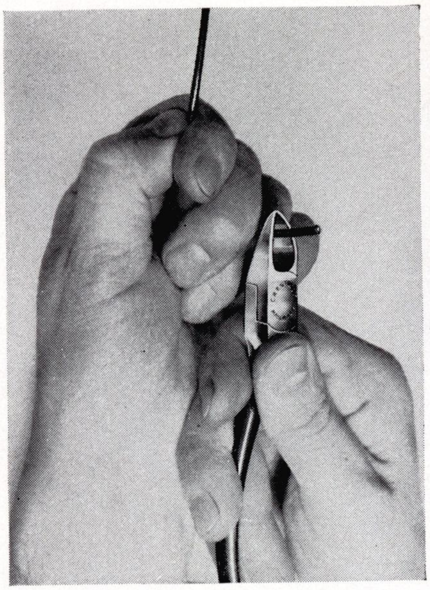
"How To Do It" Information For Crescent Tool Users

No. 10 HOW TO USE LIGHT PLIERS FOR TELEPHONE, RADIO AND SIGNAL WORK

● There is a definite technique employed by experienced mechanics, in working with light insulated wire, that is both time-saving and workmanlike. The operations of cutting, "skinning" and "cleaning" occur very frequently in practically all work of this general type. In the procedure described below, Crescent's Light Diagonal Plier No. 942 performs these operations equally well with both solid and stranded conductor wire.



Here is the proper way to grasp a light diagonal plier. The little finger "inside" the handles provides a counter pressure to hold the jaws apart. Pressure of the thumb stabilizes the tool and helps maintain desired jaw opening. Some mechanics include the third finger with the little finger "inside" the handles, using index and second finger for "outside" pressure.



To "skin" wire, grasp it as shown with the left hand. Now with plier held as above described, close the jaws sufficiently to cut thru the insulation *only*. Don't cut thru the conductor! Counter pressure of "inside" fingers and steadying action of thumb pressure provide excellent control over depth of cut. Now, with both hands as illustrated, "rock" plier handles toward left wrist and the resultant prying action will strip the insulation from the wire end.

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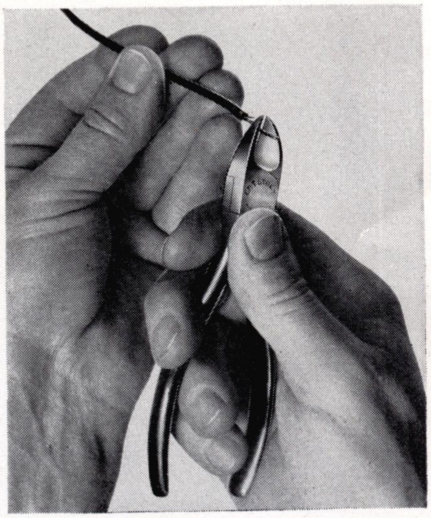
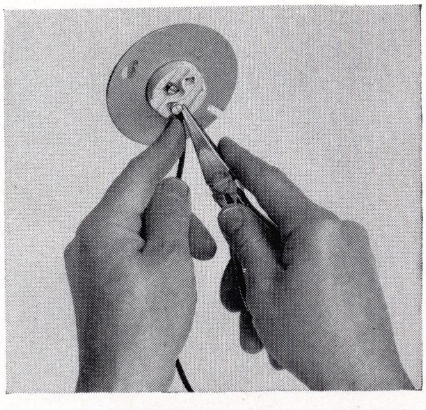


"Cleaning" or brightening of the bare wire is accomplished as illustrated here. Close jaws just enough to provide slight pressure and draw cutter blades along the bare wire a few times. Rotate wire with fingers and thumb of the left hand so that the entire circumference is cleaned.



When making connections with light wire in inaccessible places, Crescent's Long Nose Pliers No. 1033 or 654 are very useful. Grasp end of wire with plier tip, and with left hand holding wire as shown, wrap the bare end around terminal screw.

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CRESCENT TOOL COMPANY, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Crescent Tool Co., Jamestown, N. Y. A-5

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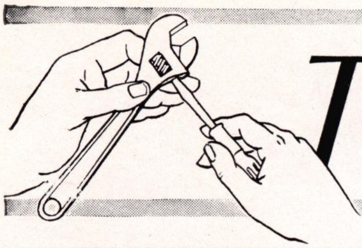
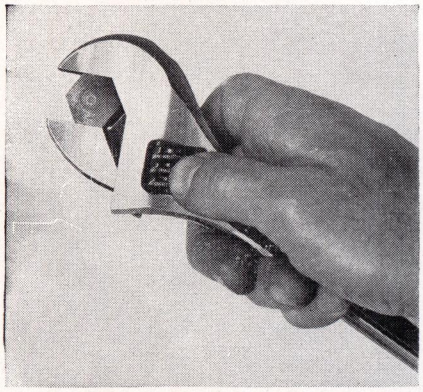


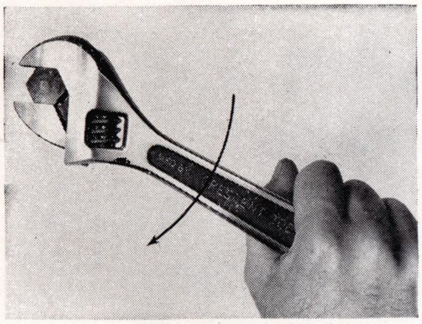
TOOL NOTES

"How To Do It"
Information For
Crescent Tool Users

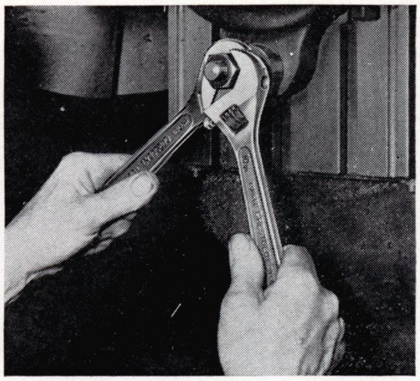
No. 11 HOW TO USE CRESCENT AND CRESTOLOY WRENCHES



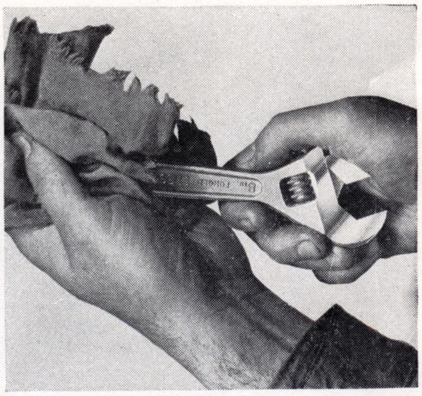
● A prime rule in using any adjustable wrench is to first adjust it to a snug fit on the nut to be turned. A tightly adjusted wrench is safer since danger of slippage is minimized. A loosely fitted wrench will tend to "round" the corners of hexagon objects, and may damage the wrench by exerting undue strains on the jaws.



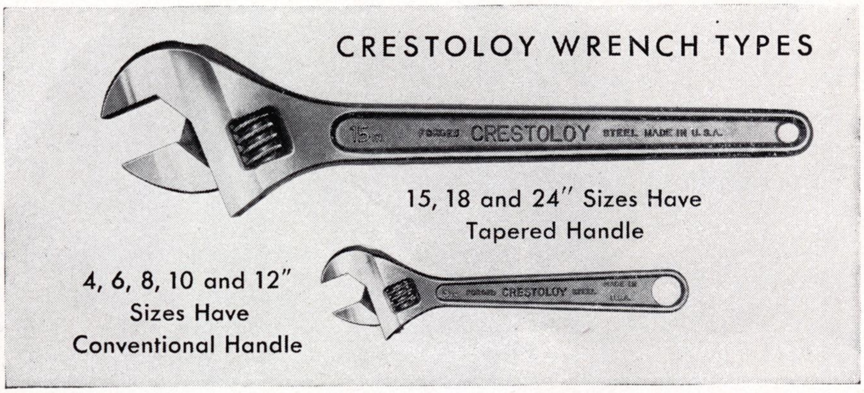
Adjustable Wrenches develop their greatest strength when hand pressure is applied to the side of the wrench carrying the fixed jaw as shown above. They can, however, be pulled in either direction on moderate loads, and are frequently "flopped" between swings to gain an angular advantage and permit continuous rotation of nuts or bolts where cramped quarters limit the handle swing.



"Crestoloy" Wrenches, being thinner (and stronger) than "Crescent" Wrenches are the preferred tools for use in cramped quarters or when adjustable wrenches are used in pair as shown in center illustration. For extremely heavy loads, Crestoloys, likewise, are recommended.



Greasy, oil-covered tools are dangerous. Keep the handles clean and dry by occasional wiping. Oil should be applied sparingly to moving parts.



CRESTOLOY WRENCH TYPES

15, 18 and 24" Sizes Have Tapered Handle

4, 6, 8, 10 and 12" Sizes Have Conventional Handle

15 in
FORGED CRESTOLOY STEEL MADE IN U.S.A.
FORGED CRESTOLOY STEEL MADE IN U.S.A.

USE THE PROPER SIZE WRENCH FOR THE JOB

Crescent and Crestoloy Wrenches are made in several sizes to handle efficiently a wide variety of work. Select proper size rather than overload the wrench. Handle lengths of all wrenches, up to and including the 12" size, are carefully computed to provide safe leverage at maximum opening. The tapered handle Crestoloy Wrenches, shown above, are designed to permit use of a pipe extension on the handle.

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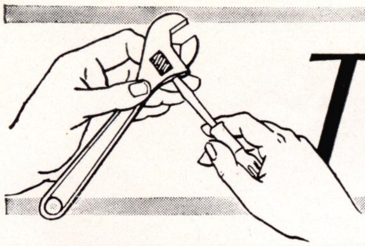
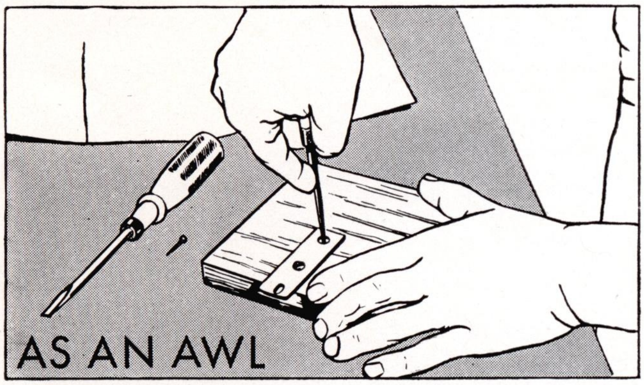


TOOL NOTES

"How To Do It"
Information For
Crescent Tool Users

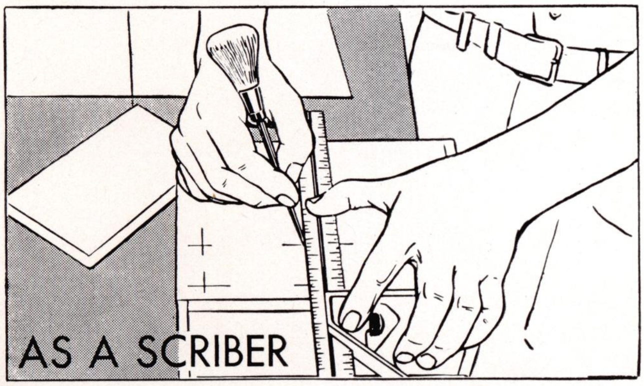
No. 12 . . . HOW TO USE CRESCENT SCRATCH AWLS

For piercing holes in any relatively soft material—wood, leather, linoleum, fabric, fibre, etc.—Crescent Scratch Awls should be used as illustrated below, or the point located and the handle then struck a smart blow with the palm of the hand. Carpenters use this tool extensively for starting screws in soft wood.

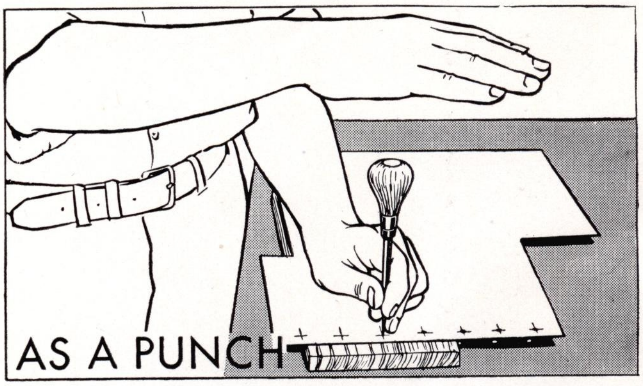


AS AN AWL

For scribing metal and other hard surfaces, the Crescent Scratch Awl is a useful tool. It should be tilted slightly sideways as shown below in order that the extreme point will scribe close to the straight-edge or rule. Maintain this same side angle while scribing and straight, accurate markings will result.

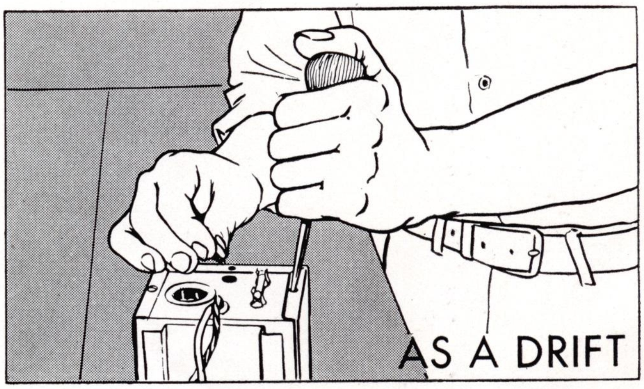


AS A SCRIBER



AS A PUNCH

When working with light sheet metal, the Crescent Scratch Awl may be used as a Prick Punch or for piercing holes. Used as a Prick Punch, a hand or light hammer blow is required; for piercing holes, either a blow or steady hand pressure may be used. Use a wood block beneath the metal.



AS A DRIFT

As a drift or driftpin for lining up bolt or rivet holes in light work, the Crescent Scratch Awl is very useful. Its sharp-pointed, tool-steel blade provides a gentle taper from 0 to 1/4 inch, making it an ideal tool for bench and other light assembly work.

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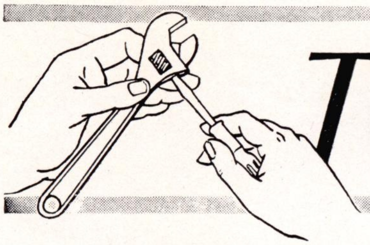

TOOL NOTES

"How To Do It"
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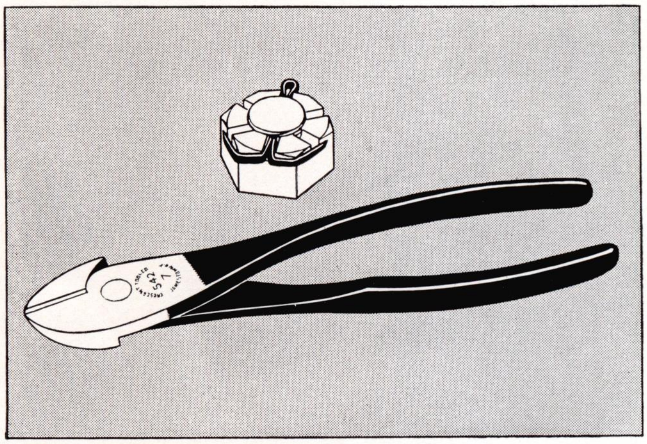
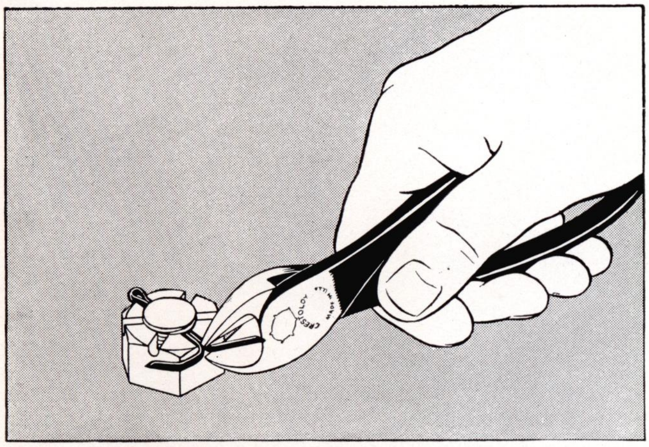
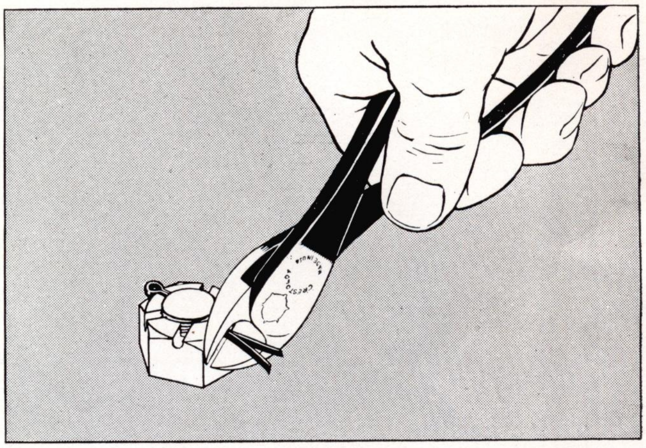
No. 13 . . . . . . HOW TO REMOVE COTTER KEYS



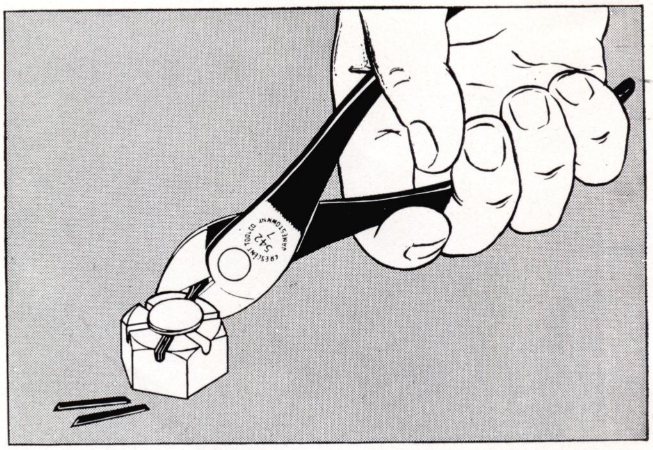
The following is a simple, effective and workmanlike method of removing cotter keys. It is not safe practice to reuse these keys and this method makes it impossible. Crescent's Heavy Diagonal Pliers, No. 542, should be used for this purpose.



First, straighten out the spread ends sufficiently to permit cutters to "bite" both pieces at one time as shown in following illustration.



With cutters close to nut, as shown above, sever spread ends with a single cut.



Now grip the head or "eyed" end of the cotter key as shown above and with a sideways motion, pry the cotter key out. *Don't attempt to pry it out without first cutting off the spread ends.*

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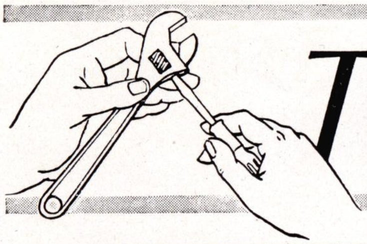
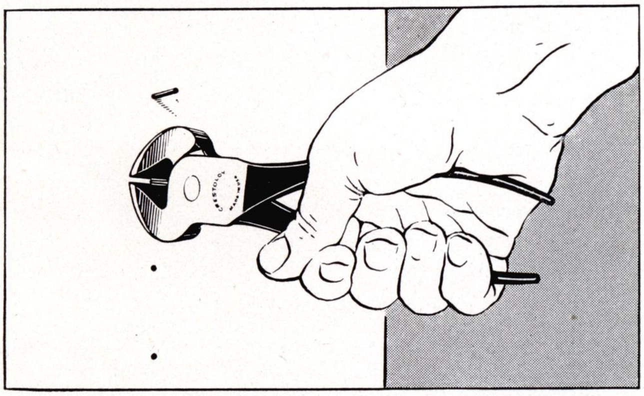


TOOL NOTES

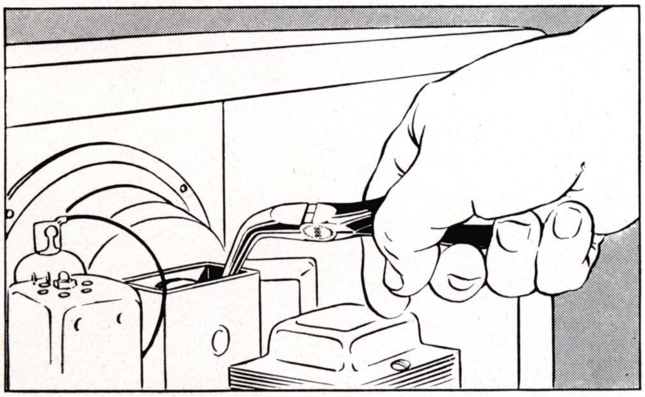
"How To Do It"
Information For
Crescent Tool Users

No. 14 . . . . PICKING THE PROPER TOOL FOR THE JOB

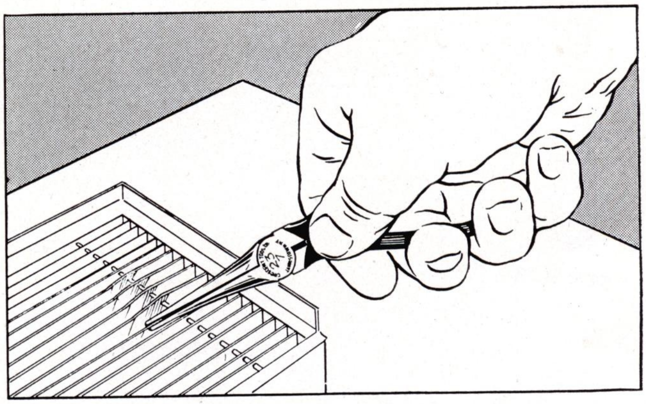
Next to knowing how to use tools, it is important to know which particular tool of a type to use for a given job or operation. With this in mind the next few issues of TOOL NOTES will cover this subject graphically.



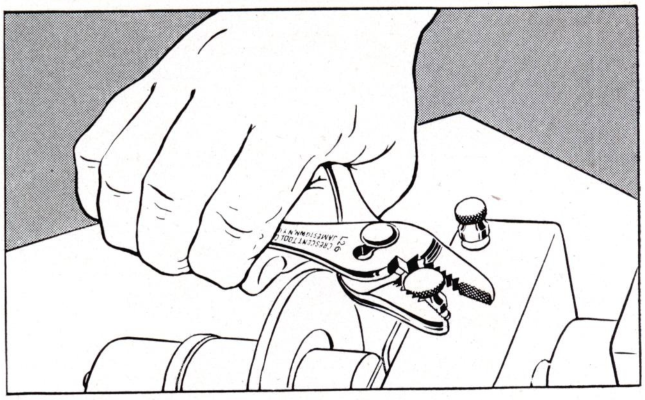
Where wire must be cut off close to a wall or other flat surface from which it protrudes, use CRESCENT END CUTTING NIPPERS. They make possible an almost flush cut because they are designed for that purpose. Example: cutting form wires on concrete work.



When you must work around obstructions or into tight, out of the way corners where fingers cannot reach, use CRESCENT CURVED NEEDLE NOSE PLIERS. They're designed to provide a good grip on small objects. Example: assembling and servicing radio sets.



The broad, flat, long jaws of CRESCENT'S DUCK BILL PLIERS not only provide excellent gripping power on flat surfaces, but will "reach in" and "work" where clearance is extremely limited. Example: straightening and spacing metal fins.



CRESCENT SLIP-JOINT PLIERS are a general-purpose tool, having excellent gripping power over a wide capacity range because of their adjustable jaws. Ideal for holding or turning round pieces. Example: loosening a "frozen" adjustment screw.

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This is No. 14, in Crescent's TOOL NOTES Series. These informative advertisements providing practical information for users of hand tools, are available either punched to fit a standard 3-ring binder or suitable for bulletin board and classroom use. Coupon request will receive prompt attention.

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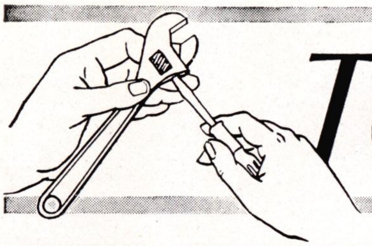
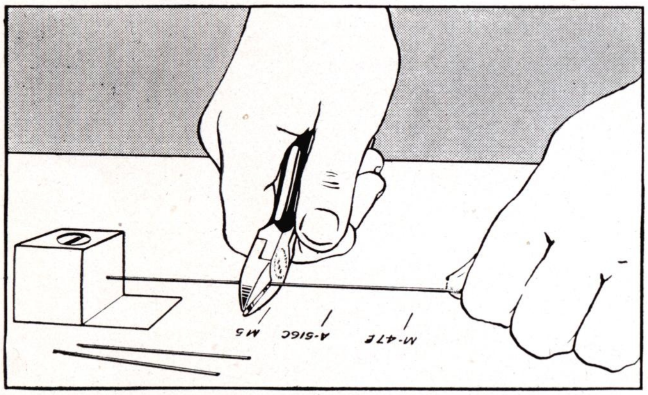


TOOL NOTES

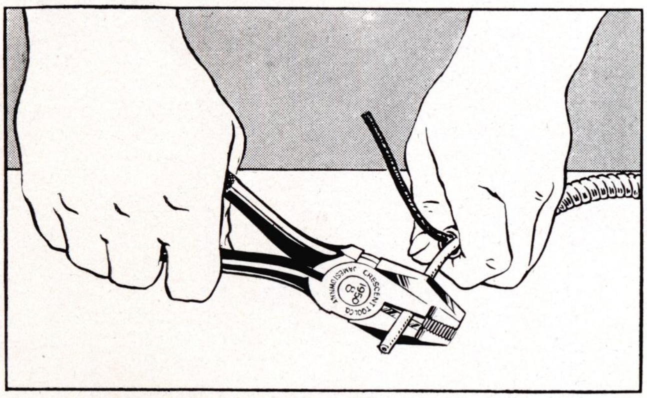
"How To Do It"
Information For
Crescent Tool Users

No. 15 . . . . PICKING THE PROPER TOOL FOR THE JOB

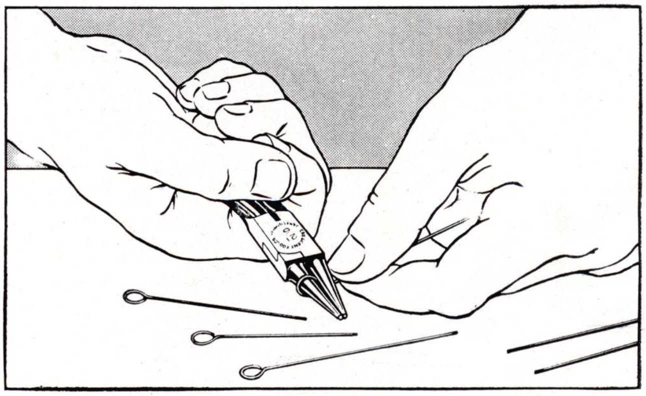
Here is another in the series showing how to use the right tool *properly* for a *particular* job. Following such a procedure inevitably saves time and results in a more workmanlike job.



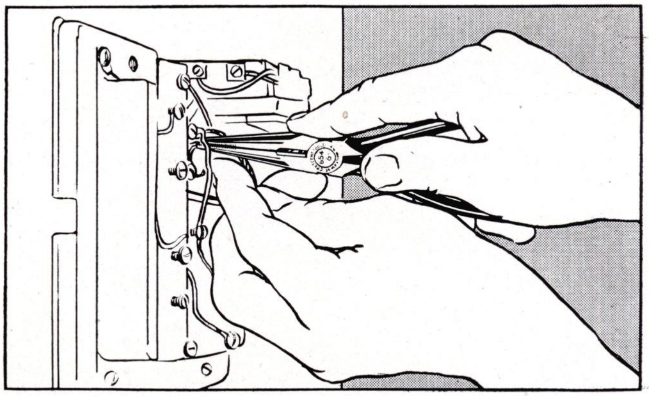
In production work, where light wire must be cut often as part of a work sequence, use CRESCENT DIAGONAL CUTTER WITH SPRING. The small spring keeps the jaws apart and ready for the next cut. Example: Assembling radio tubes.



Hand tools can be overloaded. For cutting heavy insulated wire use CRESCENT LINEMAN'S SIDE CUTTING PLIERS—they're designed to meet the toughest assignments. Jaws of lighter pliers can be sprung or broken on "over-capacity" work. Example: Cutting heavy, insulated wire.



Where the work calls for numerous, properly formed loops or bends in light wire, use CRESCENT ROUND NOSE PLIERS. The round, tapered jaws permit loops and bends of varying radii. Example: Forming wire loops in small lot production.



For the majority of electrical connections (other than heavy), use CRESCENT LONG NOSE SIDE CUTTING PLIERS. The long nose of this plier will reach into tight places, and cut wires as well. Example: Making telephone connections.

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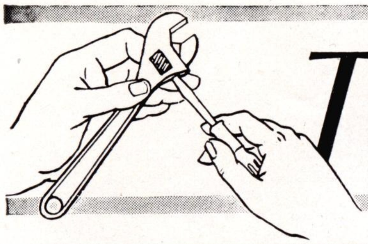
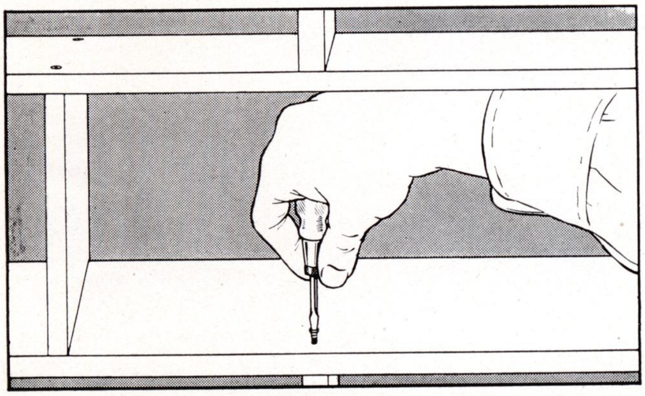


TOOL NOTES

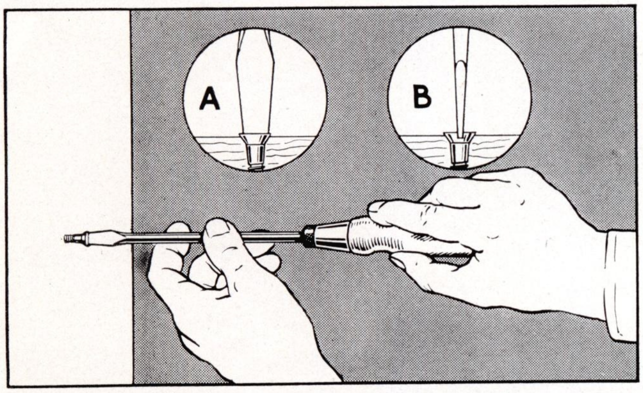
"How To Do It"
Information For
Crescent Tool Users

No. 16 . . . . PICKING THE PROPER TOOL FOR THE JOB

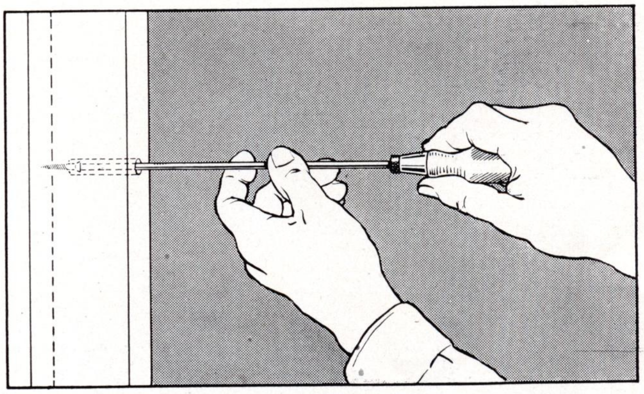
To the uninitiated, a screwdriver is just a screwdriver, but to the trained mechanic, the proper screwdriver for the job is *the* only screwdriver to use. Below are some examples:



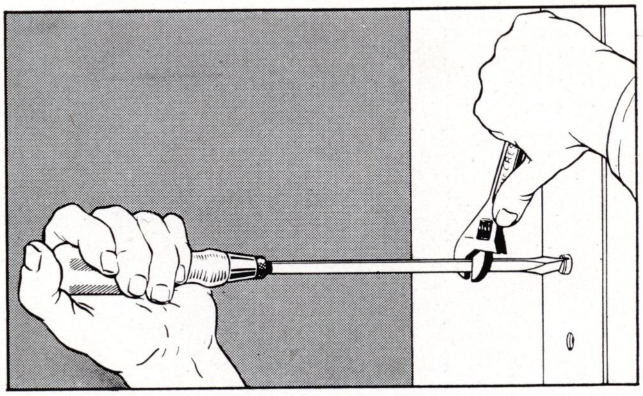
When working between obstructions, don't try to use a long screwdriver at an angle. Use a CRESCENT SHORT SCREWDRIVER. It will do the job better without marring the screw head and with less effort. Example: working between shelving.



Select the screwdriver with the proper width of blade to handle the particular size of screw being used. Inset A shows the correct blade width which is approximately the same as the screw head diameter. Inset B shows how the thickness of the blade should conform to the width of the screw head slot.



When inserting a screw in a deeply countersunk hole or electrical work where limited clearances will not admit a wide blade, use a CRESCENT ELECTRICIAN'S AND CABINET SCREWDRIVER, available in lengths varying from 6½" to 16½". Example: working in countersunk holes with short screws.



Where extra tightening pressure must be exerted, use a CRESCENT SQUARE ROD SCREWDRIVER in conjunction with a CRESCENT WRENCH as shown above. Example: tightening machine screws or oversize wood screws.

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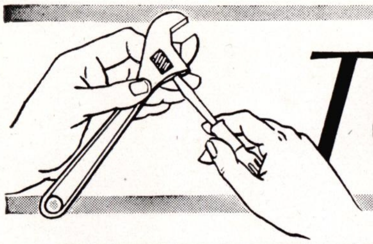
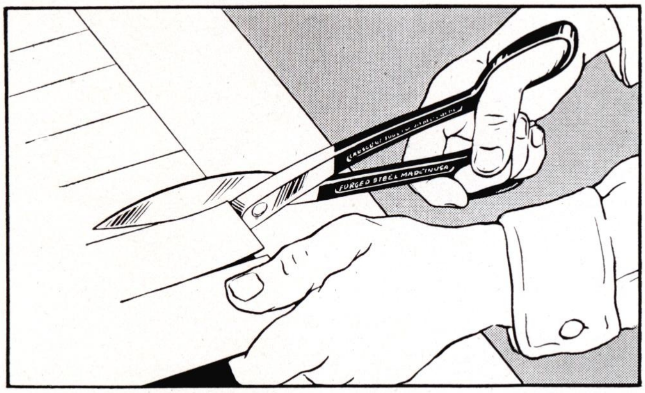


TOOL NOTES

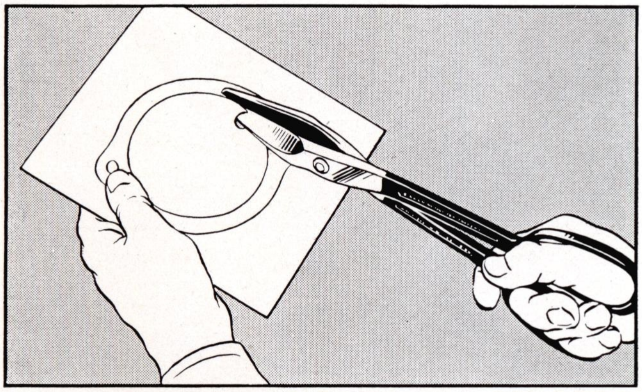
"How To Do It"
Information For
Crescent Tool Users

No. 17 . . . . PICKING THE PROPER TOOL FOR THE JOB

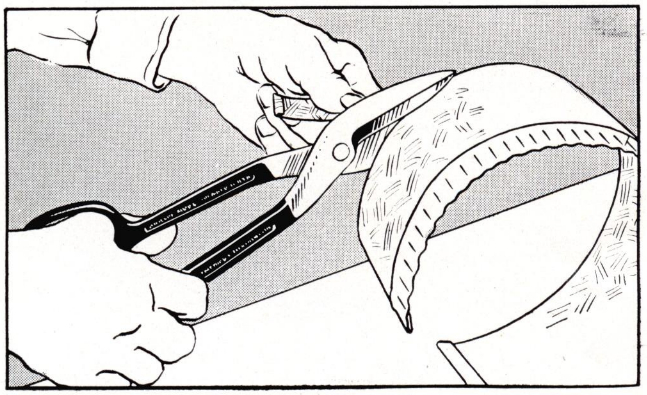
There is a difference in snips. They vary in style and size in order that they may better handle a wide range of cutting work. Below are some common examples.



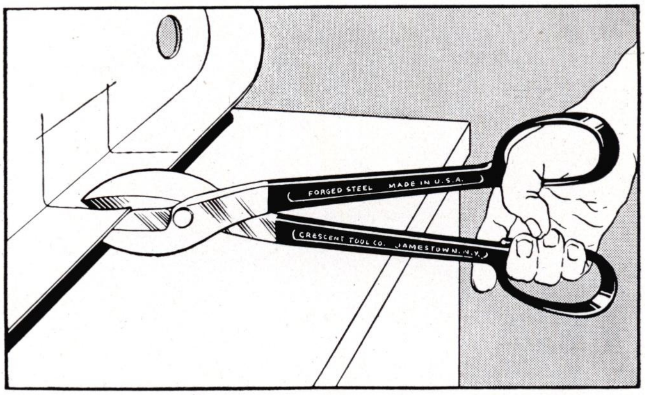
For general cutting use, STANDARD PATTERN CRESCENT SNIPS are recommended. Made in 8 sizes, they are designed to cut straight lines or circles of fairly large radius. Example: Cutting sheet metal to size.



Where it is necessary to cut intricate patterns or curves of small radius, use CRESCENT CIRCULAR CUTTING SNIPS. The curved contour of their cutting edges makes it possible to turn the cut sharply without taking a new "bite." Example: Cutting intricate templates.



When "on-the-job" work will not permit an assortment of snips being carried, use CRESCENT COMBINATION SNIPS. They are designed after conventional circular cutting types and will cut curves as well as straight lines. Example: Hot air furnace work.


FORGED STEEL MADE IN U.S.A.
CRESCENT TOOL CO. JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

Where powerful leverage is necessary, as with heavy sheet metal, CRESCENT HEAVY DUTY SNIPS — with an overall length of 16¼ inches — are ideally suited. Example: Heavy bench work.

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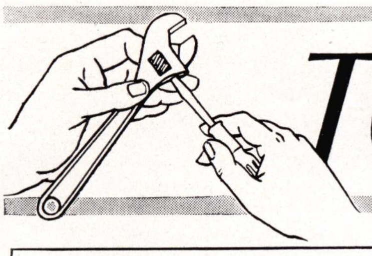
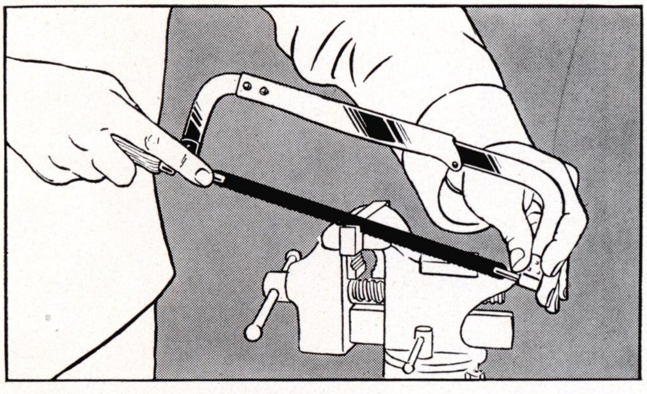


TOOL NOTES

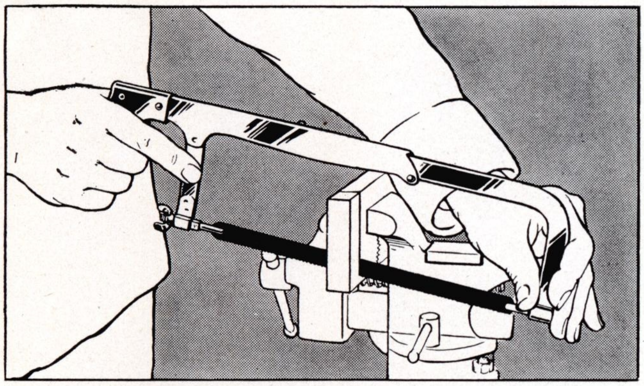
"How To Do It"
Information For
Crescent Tool Users

No. 18 . . . . PICKING THE PROPER TOOL FOR THE JOB

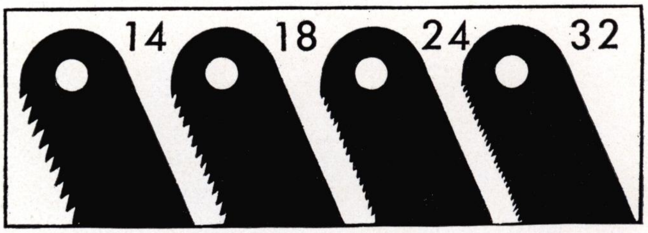
With Hacksaws, the question of picking the proper type concerns the blade more than the frame. However, reasonable judgment should be exercised in choosing a saw for a specific job.



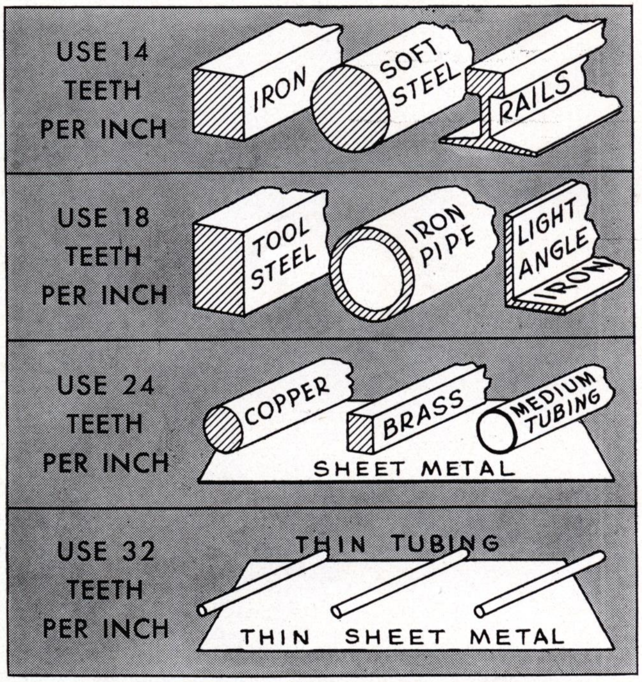
Crescent's No. 1042, for example, is relatively light and is intended for average rather than heavy duty service. Depth of cut is another matter to be considered. The frame above cuts only to a 2-1/2″ depth, which might not be sufficient for the job at hand.



Crescent's No. 1047, with its heavy rigid frame, on the other hand is designed for the hardest work imaginable. Its 3-1/4″ depth of cut is sufficient for the job illustrated and its big, comfortable, pistol-grip handle enables the operator to put more power in the cutting stroke.



Blades are made with a varying number of teeth per inch, ranging from 14 to 32. Selection of the blade should be based upon material to be cut. Blades with 18 teeth per inch are the best for general use, but there is no such thing as an "all-purpose" blade.



Select your blade according to the above chart. Never permit a condition wherein the teeth "straddle" the work. Use a blade of finer pitch or change the angle between blade and work so at least two teeth are always engaged. Have work securely held when sawing.

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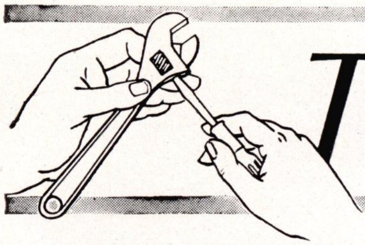
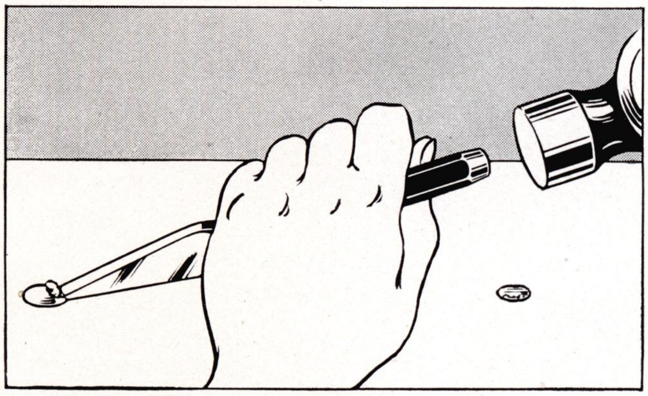


TOOL NOTES

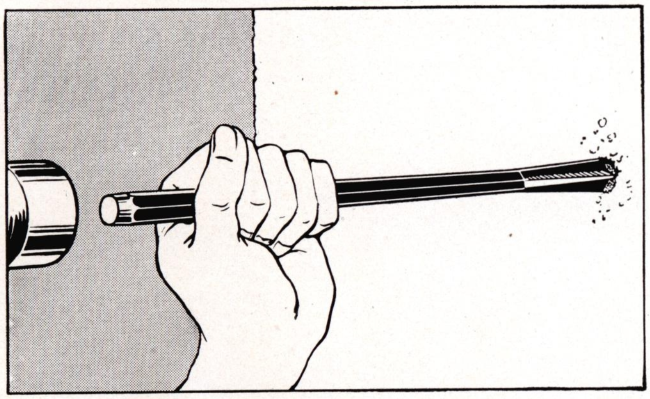
"How To Do It"
Information For
Crescent Tool Users

No. 19 . . . . PICKING THE PROPER TOOL FOR THE JOB

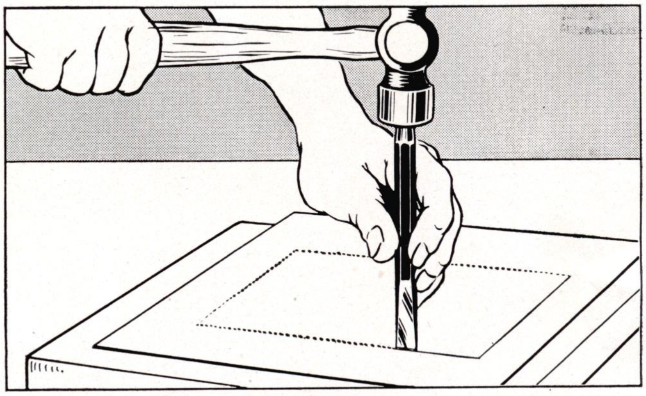
A few simple rules will help in selecting the proper cold chisel or punch. In making your selection, remember this basic rule: cold chisels are designed to cut only metals softer than the tool itself. Use a heavy hammer: a light hammer won't transmit the force of the blow to the cutting edge.



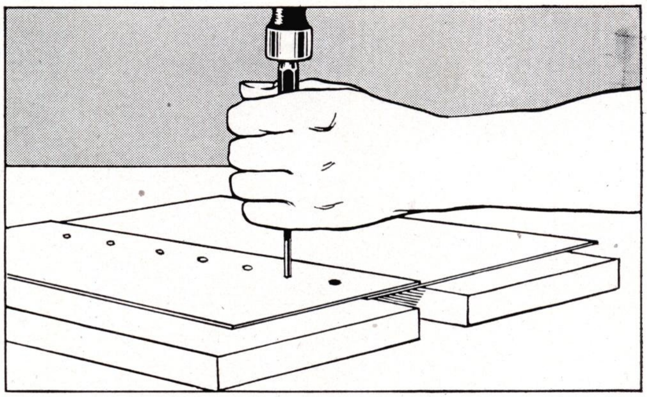
Probably the easiest way to remove a rivet head is to use a Crescent Cape Chisel, as illustrated. Cut through center section first, then knock off the two side wings.



A Crescent Star Drill is the proper tool for making holes in concrete or other masonry. Give the drill a quarter turn after each blow with a heavy hammer. In a pinch, a cold chisel will suffice but work is slower.



Use a Crescent Cold Chisel to cut sheet metal with a back plate. First scribe the line or design and with sheet laid on back plate, cut as illustrated. Finish edges with a file.



Use a Crescent Pin Punch to drive out a rivet or pin. Select a punch having a diameter slightly less than that of the rivet. A point too small may upset the end of a soft rivet and make it seize.

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ARMY E NAVY

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